

## AMERICA IN THE LINE

THE AMERICAN ARMY is in France to win victory for the world. The nature of war presupposes acquiescence in the means by which it is carried on and in the losses and sacrifices which are a consequence of battle. America feels a thrill of pride over the news that a hundred thousand Americans are about to take part in what may prove to be the greatest battle in history. It is the greatest battle in history; at this moment, as the Americans join the issue. It is in competition only with battles yet to come.

Every American feels that the soldiers of the United States will give a good account of themselves; hopes without vain glory or pride of spirit that they may prove the best troops engaged.

The desire that Americans shall be the best, is natural, human, and necessary. The belief that they are the best is good and sound and wise to hold. It is of the faith of a man in himself, and of a people in themselves, that victory is born.

There are some facts tending to show that the Americans will make great soldiers; even the best soldiers. Americans, take them as a whole, are the best educated, the best fed and the freest men in Europe. Each man has more of the spirit that grows out of the belief in equality, than the members of most other nations have.

Americans are versatile and adaptable. They have been organized in the experience of all that the war has taught, and are commanded by experts, who bring to their aid every form of modern organization.

It is not the savage who is the best fighter. He is, at his best, a hit and run fellow, brave for a little time, but with little capacity for endurance. The savage is the creature of his environment. Without commissary, or established manufactures, he learns to fight until the little he has is gone, and then, must of necessity run or be killed.

It is civilized man who is accustomed to make provision, who does things a long way ahead, and who is prepared to stay put, when the occasion requires it.

Bravery in its highest forms, courage in its noblest aspects is the endowment of civilized man; the more highly civilized, the greater the endowment.

America has warrant for its faith in its soldiers.

## HOLLAND SHIP SEIZURE

THE DUTCH government, in its official gazette, says of the ship seizure that "it is an act of violence" which it will oppose with all the energy of its conviction and its wounded national feeling.

The same language, used in an official communication to the allied governments would have serious significance. Doubtless the sentiment is intended for home consumption, for the Dutch government cannot be unaware of that custom and usage, immemorially exercised, by which a nation at war may seize upon payment of compensation the property of the citizens of a neutral state.

At no time, either in peace or war, does the citizen of a neutral country have a greater right in his own property in another land, as against the government, than citizens of the same country have.

Private property of citizens, or alien, with its situs under the jurisdiction of a government, may be taken by the powers of eminent domain, but not, in the United States, without payment of just compensation.

While the seizure of the Dutch ships would not be strictly comparable with the ordinary process of taking by eminent domain, but rather a taking under the superior rights of a necessity of war, the measures are similar enough to be mutually explanatory.

The future relations between Holland and the United States will not necessarily be determined by the legality of the ship seizure.

War is made and unmade upon other considerations than those represented in customs and written documents. Holland is very close to Germany, and must, take some color from German policy.

Contiguity, trade relations, danger of attacks are elements that compel governments to this or another course in time of war.

America will be hopeful that the Dutch government will not too much resent an action by America which is so plainly legal, so certainly the consequence of military necessity, and so absolutely free of any tinge of hostility toward the Dutch government and its people.

## HELPING DISABLED SOLDIERS

RESTORING THE disabled soldier to a place of usefulness in life is a problem which engages the attention of some of the ablest minds in the world.

The problem divides into four main parts. The injured man must be healed, his arm or leg replaced with the best mechanical substitute to be had, and all other things necessary to make him physically competent must be done.

Almost surely he must have the support of a pension, and must be trained for some suitable employment, industrial or in the professions. And the employment must be found.

The case is not so difficult for the professions, or frequently is not, as for industrial pursuits.

The training for an industry in many cases will require the man to be retained in the service until his training is complete. In other cases, this will not be necessary.

Perhaps the receipt of the pension should be conditional upon the pursuit of the necessary training.

In the selection of employment it is necessary to have regard for what the man desires to do, or has been used to doing.

Even the blind are employed in occupations that are gainful and helpful. They become poultry raisers, masseurs, shorthand writers, basket makers and telephone operators. These are but a few of the occupations taught to the blind in British schools.

To one armed men a multitude of occupations are open, and men who have lost one leg are available in almost the whole gamut of employment.

## ROOSEVELT IN PORTLAND

IT WAS IN Maine, during the last campaign, that Col. Roosevelt made his speech in which he likened the president to Pontius Pilate. It was in Portland, Maine, last night, that Roosevelt, a worn, tired and half sick man scolded the government for "its mistakes" in carrying on the war.

It is easy enough to raise the cry for an army of 5,000,000 men. It is a more difficult task to carry on the tremendous business of building ships, supplying food, air ships, cannon and the million items needed for the supply of the army already in being.

Criticism of Roosevelt is a thankless task. It is finding

fault with a man in failing physical health, who has lost that bounding optimism, which goes only with bodily comfort. Mr. Roosevelt is pessimistic because he cannot help it. His pessimism is not convincing proof that the task of carrying on the war should be taken from the responsible government and confided to him.

## MAKE A GARDEN

SOME MADE gardens in 1917. Most were successful; a few failed. If these few try again, they will not fail. Practice makes perfect. A garden is like a piano, it gives the best results to experience.

Statistics are helpless figures when they are relied upon to show all the advantages of gardening. It is pleasant to get as close to nature as the garden brings a person; the exercise is healthful and stimulating. The garden food tastes better than other food. All of these advantages are over and above the great advantage, that the gardens conserve the food supply and help win the war.

## THE GERMAN PERIL

THE GERMAN peril ceases for the time. It should not now succeed. If the Hindenburg tactics failed at an hour when the Allies were weaker, how can it succeed after they have become stronger?

The Americans are arriving by the hundreds of thousands. Preceding and following the Americans are such quantities of munitions of war, as the world never dreamed of before.

Troops are going over from England and Canada. The British possessions everywhere are turning millions of men into soldiers.

As time goes on the pressure must tell against the Kaiser, and for the Allies.

The pause in the German drive is due partly to the exhaustion of the Teuton resources for the time being, and partly because the great guns have lagged behind in the forward movement.

It is to be expected, and is well nigh certain, that the attack will be resumed, as soon as the enemy can get his breath.

He is under the necessity of going on: The more he gains now, the more he will gain before the maximum strength of America faces him.

Most facts tend to prove that the Kaiser is to get for his vast offensive, what he got before Verdun; losses vaster than his gains.

ONE DEAD AND FIVE ILL;  
RESULT OF GAS POISONING

Peter Galino, 23, of 87 Commercial street, is dead; Joseph Letizia, 11, is in a critical condition at St. Vincent's hospital, while Mrs. Angie Fuggi, John Fuggi, John Letizia and Mrs. Mary Letizia are seriously ill from the effects of gas poisoning.

The escape of gas was discovered at 5:45 this morning by Mrs. Letizia, who found that the gas jet in the room occupied by Peter Galino, was loose, she lost no time in shutting off the flow of the deadly fumes and summoning help.

A call was sent into the Emergency Hospital which was answered by Dr. Gavlas, and the ambulance, upon arriving on the scene he discovered that Peter Galino had been dead for some hours. He immediately turned his attention to the other occupants of the three room apartment and found that Joseph Letizia, was in such a bad way that his immediate removal to St. Vincent's Hospital was imperative.

All the other members of the families in the place were with difficulty aroused from the stupor into which

they had fallen from inhaling the gas fumes, and were allowed to remain at home.

At the hospital it was discovered that Joseph Letizia, while in no immediate danger was in a serious condition and it was only after strenuous work on the part of the physicians that he was brought around to the stage where he has a chance to recover.

According to the information gathered by Dr. Gavlas, the Fuggi family occupied one room of the three room flat, while another room was occupied by the Letizias. Peter Galino occupied the third room by himself, and it was due to the fact that he had his door closed and thus prevented the full escape of the gas that any of the occupants of the house were found alive today.

OFFICIALS ARREST ALIEN  
VIOLATOR IN STAMFORD

Gustave Boche of 3 West 74th street, who claims acquaintance of a large number of prominent persons in the United States and England, was arrested by Charles Lane and other government officials at Stamford last evening when he arrived in that place from New York.

He is charged with violating the terms of the enemy alien act. This is the first arrest made by the local Department of Justice officials in a campaign to round up all violators of the enemy acts.

Boche was employed by Breslin Brothers of 212 Fifth avenue, New York city, and resided at 3 West 74th street in that city. He was born in Germany in 1878 and was in the United States at the outbreak of the war. He attempted to return to Germany, but was detained by the English authorities at Plymouth, Eng. He was released in November, 1914, and since that time has been in the United States.

Before the war he was employed by Bauman Brothers, a German rug concern. Boche has traveled quite extensively.

He had been making frequent trips to the Chesterfield Inn at Shippan

Point, near Stamford, which is one of the most strategic points on Long Island Sound. He was taken in custody last night upon his arrival from New York. He is being detained at Stamford and will be interned.

When arrested he claimed that he didn't know that it was illegal for him to visit in this state. Among his effects was found a letter from the marshal of this district calling his attention to the fact that he must secure permission to leave New York.

Boche is a man of large interests and has a large social acquaintance in Stamford and New York. The local Department of Justice officials have begun an active campaign to deter the large number of Germans from New York who are making visits in this state and arrest them irrespective of rank or station.

MUST COMMENCE  
BAKING VICTORY  
BREAD APRIL 14

So imperative have become the needs of the Entente Allies for an increased supply of wheat flour, and so serious is the situation with reference to the short crop of wheat available for America, that the U. S. Food Administration, has issued a second supplementary statement of special interest to bakers, who must by Sunday, April 14, begin baking Victory bread containing at least 25 per cent. of wheat substitutes.

The Federal Food Administration for Connecticut in its analysis of the wheat situation, called upon every household to use not more than one and one-half pounds of wheat per capita per week. The Food Administration has apportioned three-fourths pounds of Victory bread each week, until the next harvest. The Food Administration intimates, however, that the situation may demand another radical change soon. Since February 24, every li-

cented baker in the country has been making a dough of which at least 25 per cent. was cereal substitutes, like corn or rice or barley, and not more than 75 per cent. was wheat.

Now the demands for foreign shipment have grown so urgent and the shipping facilities so meagre, that the bakers' Victory bread after the day set, Sunday, April 14, must be at least one-fourth of substitutes and not more than three-fourths of wheat.

Figures given out at the board's offices today showed 36 ships of 272,736 tons were launched and 20 of 162,200 tons were completed and delivered. At the beginning of the month it was announced that it was hoped to launch 35 ships of 220,591 tons during March and to deliver 23 ships of 188,275 tons.

A resolution was introduced in the Senate by Senator Gallinger asking President Wilson to declare a day of "Public Humiliation."

OFFICER SAYS  
ARMY KITCHENS  
WASTE NO FOOD

Even Bones Do Not Go Into Garbage Cans But Are Sold.

SOLDIERS HELP  
WITH ECONOMY

Average Cost of Food For Each Man Per Day Is 39 to 41 Cents.

San Antonio, Tex., March 29.—The army garbage can formerly had a big maw but now a dog would starve if he depended on the bones thrown from the army kitchen. The plain fact is that bones don't get into the garbage can, they are sold. According to reports gathered from army posts and stations in the Southern Department by Colonel Daniel E. McCarthy, department quartermaster, one can holds the garbage which formerly filled three. Six gallons is the waste from the average army kitchen and a goodly portion of this is potato peeling, with mighty little of the potato on the peeling.

Mess sergeants at all cantonments have been cautioned about the waste of food and their diligence has, to a great extent, brought about the elimination of much of this waste. The mess sergeants at one Texas camp adopted a new set of "Ten Commandments" all dealing with food conservation. These were printed in red ink on heavy cards and posted in every shack. They read:

1. Don't allow a man to throw away or waste ANY edible food.
2. Don't make the first helping heavy.
3. Warn kitchen police to serve food sparingly.
4. Don't help a man to any food he does not ask for.
5. Don't give a man more than two slices of bread at a helping.
6. Make each man eat all that he puts on his plate.
7. Watch your men while eating and see that no food is left on the table.
8. Watch each man as he empties his mess kit at a garbage can.
9. Allow no man to take any food out of a mess hall.
10. Impress upon the men the importance of food conservation.

It is estimated that it costs an average of 39 to 41 cents a day to feed each soldier in the department. The quartermaster department puts the figure at \$12 a month for each man. This is for the food prepared. It is estimated that one-twelfth of a cord of wood is required for each kitchen range each day, otherwise there is no "overhead" expense.

On 40 cents a day, officers say, "if the soldier's belt line doesn't swell it is the fault of the mess man." Colonel McCarthy in discussing the soldiers' food said: "It's remarkable to observe the change in the recruit, the transformation of the undeveloped boy into the round soldier. The country boy changes expression quickly when he gets on army diet, and the city boy fattens, too. Then after they have let their belts out several notches, they get sassy and complain about the army 'chow'."

The average soldier's breathing apparatus is almost perfect, according to Colonel McCarthy, and balanced diet and well prepared food "makes men out of them." He attributes two causes to the effectiveness of army food: First, the soldier has more time for eating, and takes his meal more leisurely than does the civilian; second, the food is cooked on a more scientific standard, and the portion more evenly balanced, while the civilian seldom has a trained cook.

When the officers' reserve training school was opened at Camp Stanley, near here, the government allowed 75 cents a day for each man's food. This was later reduced to 60 cents a day. This sixty cents not only feeds the student officers, but provides them with waiters. It is estimated that 40 cents goes for food and 20 cents for help, the prospective officers preferring to use some of the appropriation for waiters rather than "pass the mess around." Their bill of fare is said to be equal to that of first class hotels, with plenty of extras on Sundays.

Food surveys have been made at practically all of the Southern camps and special attention given to the balancing of diet and cleanliness. Mess officers and non-coms have been instructed as to the food values, nutritional percentages and the caloric units of different foods, the proper kind of food to give men doing certain kinds of work, the right kind of food to serve in hot weather, and the proper way of preparing it so as to make for variety and reduce waste.

P. & R. ROAD TO  
INCREASE FARES

Washington, April 1.—The interstate commerce commission today tentatively approved an application of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for increased passenger fares between Philadelphia and Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City and other New Jersey seashore resorts.

CONCORD EDITOR  
RETIRES TODAY

Concord, N. H., April 1.—George H. Moses, formerly American minister to Greece, who had been associated for 30 years with the Concord Evening Monitor, retired today, his interest in the property passing to William D. Chandler. Mr. Moses is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States senate.

## WAGE INCREASE.

Winsted, April 1.—A voluntary increase in wages of an average of 25 cents a day for the more than 100 employees announced by the Empire Knife Co. today.

WILSON WRITES  
MINISTER AND  
RESTATES AIMS

Has Not Altered Opinion That German Power Must Be Destroyed.

LETTER WILL BE READ  
FROM CHURCH PULPITS

Statement Will Be Used As Basis For Smoking Out All Pacifists.

New York, April 1.—President Wilson has not changed his attitude toward a negotiated peace with the Central powers, as expressed in his Flag Day address, his reply to Pope Benedict and his message to Congress on the declaration of war with Austria according to a letter he has written to Bishop Theodore S. Henderson of the Methodist Episcopal church, made public here today by the national war council of the church.

Bishop Henderson wrote to the President in behalf of 20,000,000 American Methodists, asking in particular whether his presence in the following words from his message: "The German power, a thing without conscience, honor or capacity for covenanted peace, must be crushed x x x. Our present and immediate task is to win the war and nothing shall turn us aside until it is accomplished."

The President's letter, dated March 25, follows: "In reply to your letter of March 21 may I not say that you are perfectly safe in using the words which you quote from my messages as expressing my unaltered thought and unbroken purpose. It always is our duty to find out what the expression of a desire for peace from our opponents really means, but unless it means a complete and convincing program of justice upon which a lasting peace can really rest (and we have had as yet no evidence that it means anything of that kind) it means nothing."

The President's letter will be read from all Methodist pulpits in the country on April 7 and the national war council announces that all Methodist ministers have been urged to use it as "a basis of a new and hearty backing of the President in the war and for the smoking out of all pacifists."

The council also announced plans for collecting a fund to be used in strengthening the churches near the army camps, both with buildings and helpers, so that the soldiers who desire can come into the nearby towns and get a home church service."

WAR THREATENED  
EXISTENCE OF A  
BRIDGEPORT SHOP

Work of Bridgeport Chemist in Producing Recording Wax Beats Kaiser.

MADE IN GERMANY  
ONLY BEFORE WAR

Due to Emile De Stubner We Are Able to Make Graphophone Records.

But for the genius of Emile de Stubner, a chemist, of 1635 Fairfield avenue, the Emperor of Germany would have balked one of Bridgeport's largest industries—the American Graphophone Co. When war was declared the supply of recording wax, which was obtained only from Germany, ceased. De Stubner, chief chemist at the Graphophone plant, is mainly responsible for its operation today.

The making of records was for a time, threatened, but after days of careful study in the plant laboratory, Chemist De Stubner discovered the secret of making recording wax and perfected a substance said to be of better quality than the German product.

In this month's issue of "The Tone-arm," published by the American Graphophone Co., E. S. Burns, vice president, under the title of "The Source of the Wonder Voice," tells of de Stubner's achievement. Burns says: "The palpable feature of the Master Record is a highly polished wax disc. The blank in itself is no negligible item. Prior to the war we secured all of our recording wax from Germany. Now—thanks to the efforts of the best specializing we could find, and an efficient laboratory and factory force and the installation of expensive machinery, highly 'Kultur' wax is now produced in Bridgeport, Conn., U. S. A."

So the Kaiser has again been conquered and the honor and distinction for applying the "crusher," is bestowed upon a Bridgeport man. Dr. deStubner is of Swiss birth, but now boasts of an American citizenship.

GIRL INJURED IN  
EXPLOSION DIES

St. Albans, Vt., March 28.—Miss Dora Savage, one of several injured in the unexplained explosion late yesterday which destroyed the munition plant of the International Explosive Co., died during the night.

Local authorities continued today their investigation in an attempt to learn of the explosion.

## \$2,500 FIRE IN DANBURY.

Danbury, March 29.—A small fire of unknown origin in the jewelry store of the F. L. Wilson Co., in Masonic Temple last night was supposed to have caused only slight damage, but careful examination of the stock today disclosed smoke and heat damage to silverware, glass and other stock to an estimated amount of \$2,500.

MOBILIZATION  
OF 95,000 MEN  
TO FILL UNITS

Washington, March 29.—With the exception of a few districts in the large eastern cities where delays have been caused by the absence of religious ceremonies at Easter time, the mobilization of 95,000 men comprising the last increment of the first draft and 15,000 men of the second began to get under way today. The first 70,000 white men and 25,000 negroes began moving to the national army cantonments.

The first men of the second draft are called, despite the fact that congress has not yet amended the law to change the basis of apportionment as Provost Marshal General Crowder has asked. But it is practically certain that no more will be called until the question is settled.

The 90,000 men now called it is understood, are needed at once to fill up divisions and other units or to take the places of men transferred from other divisions to make up deficiencies.

STATE MILITARY  
BOARD PROMOTES  
FREDERICK WREN

Hartford, March 29.—More changes have been made in the roster of the Connecticut Home Guard by orders issued today by the headquarters of the military emergency board, by which seven promotions and commissions have been ordered in the Fourth military district and seven appointments and commissions additional. Orders affecting these men ready in substance as follows:

Capt. Donald Nicoll, Second Stamford company, to be major, battalion B; Second Lieut. Mortimer B. Foster, Second Greenwich company, to be captain; First Lieut. Harry S. Morehouse, Third Stamford company, to be captain; Second Lieut. Charles G. Edwards, Second Stamford company, to be captain; Second Lieut. Frank E. Bruce, Co. K, Fourth regiment, to be first lieutenant; Second Lieut. Lionel D. Rhinehart, First Stamford company, to be first lieutenant; Second Lieut. George R. Close, Third Stamford company, to be first lieutenant; Sergeant John A. Hurley, Jr., supply company, Fourth regiment, to be first lieutenant; Frederick W. Wren, Bridgeport, to be regimental intelligence officer; Sergeant Irving Squire, Second Greenwich company, to be second lieutenant; Sergeant Harold G. Nichols, Third Stamford company, to be second lieutenant; Sergeant Bernard F. Keeler, Ridgefield platoon, to be second lieutenant; First Sergeant Royal H. B. Fuller, Second Stamford company, to be first lieutenant; Robert E. Martin, Norwalk, to be second lieutenant, Third Norwalk company.

FRESH FISH IS  
SERVED TO MEN  
AT THE FRONT

With the American Army in France, April 1.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Fish that have been out of the water only an hour or so is quite common in officers' messes at the front now. No Sunday dinner is complete without a nice broiled or baked pike. There may be even a trout or two sometimes.

An American major who until recently was with the British army in Flanders, taught his fellow-officers the trick of how to get fresh fish without fishing for them. There is no time for fishing, even when it might be good, with Germans in the hills all round waiting to shoot at something. The major was passing a lake just in the rear of our first line the other afternoon when he saw a large pike swimming along near the surface. Next afternoon he came back to the lake with a handful of grenades. He banged two of them on a stone and dropped them into the water.

There were two muffled explosions and then in about two minutes up floated three large pike, one of them nearly four feet long. The major hauled them to shore with a stick and carried them off. His mess had fish for dinner, and it tasted good. So he gave away the secret and told how he used to get trout in Flanders the same way.

There are a number of lakes in our sector and all of them are teeming with fish as the location has not been quiet enough for anglers to visit them for many months.

CHARGE NEGROES  
GOT HUN MONEY

Jackson, Miss., April 1.—Charges that German money is used to encourage negroes to evade the selective draft, are made in a report filed at the adjutant general's office today by F. K. Etheridge, state inspector of local exemption boards. The report declares it has been virtually impossible to get negro registrants to respond to the draft and that C. H. Mason, pastor of a negro church in Lexington, Miss., known as the Church of God in Christ, has been preaching pro-German sermons and advising negroes to resist the draft.

SELECTING JURY  
TO TRY I. W. W.

Chicago, April 1.—The work of selecting a jury to try 113 members of the Industrial Workers of the World (I. W. W.) for espionage law was begun in the United States district court today before Judge K. M. Landis.

The defendants were brought into the court room handcuffed in pairs and in batches of 10. They were unmanacled as they were seated in the court room. Extraordinary precautions were taken against disorder or undue demonstrations.